

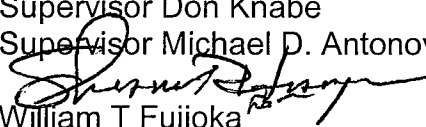


## County of Los Angeles CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration  
500 West Temple Street, Room 713, Los Angeles, California 90012  
(213) 974-1101  
<http://ceo.lacounty.gov>

WILLIAM T FUJIOKA  
Chief Executive Officer

November 6, 2008

To: Supervisor Yvonne B. Burke, Chair  
Supervisor Gloria Molina  
Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky  
Supervisor Don Knabe  
Supervisor Michael D. Antonovich  
  
From: William T Fujioka  
Chief Executive Officer

Board of Supervisors  
GLORIA MOLINA  
First District

YVONNE B. BURKE  
Second District

ZEV YAROSLAVSKY  
Third District

DON KNABE  
Fourth District

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH  
Fifth District

### LOS ANGELES COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES

Our office has received inquiries from some of your offices on legislative and other policies relating to the various aspects of climate change. This memo brings together the County's existing policies and activities encompassing all aspects of climate change, which will be incorporated into separate attachments to the updated State and Federal Legislative Agendas. Future State and Federal Updates will contain separate sections on the content and status of climate change legislation, because the pace of legislative interest in this subject is likely to lead to the introduction of numerous bills over the next few years.

The main policies and activities on climate change adopted by the Board are summarized below. They include key legislation such as **County-supported AB 32**, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, the membership requirements of the **Cool Counties Program**, and **County-supported SB 375**, which addresses greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector through regional transportation plans. The County is also participating in the Los Angeles Regional Collaborative for Climate Action & Sustainability.

#### **AB 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006**

Los Angeles County's Climate Change policies are rooted in **AB 32 (Chapter 488, Statutes of 2006)**, which will establish a series of regulatory and market mechanisms to reduce carbon emissions in California to 1990 levels by the year 2020, a reduction of approximately 25 percent under "business as usual" estimates. As defined in the law,

*"To Enrich Lives Through Effective And Caring Service"*

*Please Conserve Paper – This Document and Copies are Two-Sided  
Intra-County Correspondence Sent Electronically Only*

greenhouse gases include all of the following: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. These are the same gases listed as greenhouse gases in the Kyoto Protocol which is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The major feature of the Kyoto Protocol is that it sets binding targets for 37 industrialized countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The California Air Resources Board (CARB), under the California Environmental Protection Agency, is to prepare plans to achieve the objectives stated in the Act. It is required to: establish by January 1, 2008 a statewide greenhouse emissions cap for 2020, based on 1990 emissions; adopt a plan by January 1, 2009 indicating how emission reductions from significant greenhouse gas sources will be achieved via regulations, market mechanisms and other actions; adopt regulations by January 1, 2011 to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gases, including provisions for using both market and alternative compliance mechanisms; and ensure public notice and opportunity for comment for all CARB actions. Prior to imposing any mandates or authorizing market mechanisms, CARB shall evaluate several factors, including but not limited to impacts on California's economy, the environment, and public health; equity between regulated entities; electricity reliability, conformance with other environmental laws, and to ensure that the rules do not disproportionately impact low-income communities.

### **Cool Counties Program**

As part of the County's commitment in becoming a "Cool County," it pledged to "urge Congress to enact a national program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 80 percent below current levels by 2050." The County is also committed to reducing its own contributions to climate change by the same amount through our internal operations; demonstrating regional leadership to achieve climate stabilization and protection for our communities; and helping our communities to become climate resilient.

### **County Activities**

It is increasingly recognized that local governments, such as the County, are at the forefront of climate change initiatives. Buildings, land use, and transportation are all major targets of opportunity for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and all are subject to substantial local government control. In recognition of these opportunities, the County has adopted numerous measures that will combat climate change, including adopting a goal to reduce energy consumption in County facilities by 20 percent by 2015 and requiring that all new County buildings be "green" certified.

The County Energy & Environmental Team, created as a result of the Board of Supervisors' approval of the County's Energy & Environmental Policy on January 16, 2007, monitors, evaluates, and makes recommendations on State rules and regulations and assesses the impact of any Federal or State legislation that may affect the State and County's implementation of AB 32. Adoption of this policy included a directive for the County to join the California Climate Action Registry to assist the County in establishing goals for reduction of greenhouse gas, developing measurement processes and reporting results through the Energy and Environmental Team to the Board of Supervisors.

County energy and environmental activities, which are coordinated through the Internal Services Department, encompass a variety of internal and external actions and responsibilities. The Energy and Environmental Policy Team is responsible for internal energy and water efficiency, green buildings, recycling and use of renewable resources, AB 32 monitoring, greenhouse gas reporting, public outreach, and education. More information is available at <http://green.lacounty.gov>

The County is also involved in a number of external activities involving ordinances affecting green building and drought tolerant landscaping. For instance, County staff monitors legislation at all levels of government; is developing AB 32 regulations related to transportation, land use, and waste management; and reports on greenhouse gas reduction plans. Other activities include support of legislation to ban plastic bags and the use of Styrofoam, promoting use of public transit and incentives to encourage the use of hybrid vehicles, and coordination of greenhouse gas reduction activities with organizations such as the Southern California Association of Governments.

### **Legislative Policies**

With the goals of AB 32 as its guiding principle and its support of SB 375, the County has supported legislation and developed policies affecting transportation and land use.

**SB 375 (Chapter 728, Statutes of 2008)**, among its many provisions, would reduce greenhouse gas emissions through land use planning goals that position new development projects to reduce the amount of time people spend in their cars, and develop alternative transportation options. SB 375 attempts to shorten the distance between neighborhoods, employment, shopping, and recreation. It is built on the following principles which the County supports.

- Reduced urban sprawl, reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, increased use of mass transit and more affordable housing;
- Development of a comprehensive plan that includes land use and transportation strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and

- Manageable increases in urban density around mass transit to encourage employment growth, affordable housing, protection of farmland, and cleaner air.

SB 375 provides incentives for local governments and developers to follow planned growth patterns and enhances the CARB's ability to reach AB 32 goals. The legislation directs the CARB to set greenhouse gas reduction targets for regions of the State and work with California's 18 metropolitan planning organizations to align their transportation, housing, and regional land-use plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and create a "sustainable communities strategy."

A companion bill to SB 375 is **County-supported SB 732 (Chapter 729, Statutes of 2008)**, which would create the Strategic Growth Council, which, among its responsibilities, could recommend policies and investment strategies to the Governor, Legislature, and appropriate State agencies to encourage the development of sustainable communities; provide, fund, and distribute data and information to local governments and regional agencies to assist in developing and planning sustainable communities; and manage and award grants to local government and regional agencies.

In these areas, the County has additional legislative policies on transportation and land use to:

#### Transportation and Land Use

- Promote motorized transportation practices that reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- Promote non-motorized transportation options with the same goal;
- Promote transportation demand measures;
- Promote mixed use development;
- Promote transit-oriented development; and
- Promote the protection and preservation of natural areas.

#### Climate Change Markets

In addition, consistent with its support of AB 32, the County supports creation of climate change markets whereby State-wide reductions in emissions would be achieved through a combination of direct regulation and "cap and trade" market limits for certain industrial sectors. Under "cap and trade," companies or other groups would be issued emission permits and required to hold an equivalent number of allowances or credits which represent the right to emit a specific amount. The total amount of allowances and credits cannot exceed the cap, limiting total emissions to that level. Companies that need to increase their emissions must buy credits from those who pollute less. In effect,

the buyer is paying a charge for polluting, while the seller is rewarded for having reduced emissions by more than what was required. Over time, the cap will be reduced. The County supports "cap and trade" to the extent that government programs that reduce emissions would contribute toward industrial sector goals. The County will continue to support legislation to:

- Provide a "market-based" national program for greenhouse gas reductions;
- Promote the reduction of local, regional and national greenhouse gases;
- Provide funding or allocations or credits directly to local governments for greenhouse gas reduction programs;
- Provide credits to local governments for greenhouse gas reduction programs; and
- Promote collaboration on regional greenhouse gas reduction strategies and programs.

In addition to these policies, the County has supported legislation on energy efficiency, renewable energy, water conservation, energy efficient fleet and vehicle use, waste management and reduction, alternative transportation, green buildings, and green purchasing. Some examples are listed below. Existing Federal and State policies are outlined in Attachment I. Recent climate change legislation for which the County has an advocacy position is listed in Attachment II.

#### Energy Efficiency

- Promote waste reduction;
- Promote energy efficiency in residential and commercial buildings and green building certification for County facilities;
- Provide funding for local government energy efficiency programs; and
- Provide for local government administration of energy efficiency programs. Currently, in California, all energy efficiency programs funded by ratepayer contributions are administered by public utilities. Many local governments, including the County, are well-equipped to administer their own programs.

#### Renewable Energy

- Promote the use of energy from renewable resources;
- Promote incentives for residential and business buildings that generate energy from renewable resources;
- Provide funding for local government renewable energy programs;
- Provide renewable energy credits for local government programs and projects; and
- Allow local governments to receive credit from existing accounts for power generated at other locations on the utility grid. Current regulations do not allow a local government to maximize renewable electricity potential at some locations

because the sale of its excess power to a utility is not as economically beneficial as using the renewable electricity to offset its own demand at other locations. This policy will allow local governments to receive credit for energy produced from their own renewable resources against electricity usage on facilities other than the plant where the renewable generator is located. This approach is consistent with the County's existing agreement with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power for the Civic Center cogeneration plant.

Water Conservation (Adopted in Sacramento Update of October 5, 2007)

- Promote local water reliability and conservation;
- Protect and improve water quality;
- Create new water supplies using a variety of approaches including recycling, enhanced storage capacity through seismic retrofit of existing structures and increased use of spreading grounds and debris basins;
- Provide a reliable Statewide conveyance and local water storage system to deliver water supplies to Southern California;
- Authorize a significant level of water supply bond funding and appropriations consistent with the above principles; and
- Allocate competitive grant funds primarily on the basis of population to State recognized Integrated Water Management regions.

Fleet and Vehicle Use

- Promote use of incentives for purchase of hybrid vehicles; and
- Promote equipment retrofitting to maximize fuel efficiency and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Waste Management and Reduction

- Promote green purchasing;
- Promote recycling;
- Promote flexibility in meeting the waste diversion requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939); and
- Promote legislation to impose fees on plastic carryout bags for litter prevention, to reduce consumption of plastic carryout bags, and to increase recycling of used plastic carryout bags.

Green Buildings

- Promote Statewide green building standards for new construction; and
- Promote existing building performance benchmarks.

Alternative Transportation

- Promote high speed rail;
- Promote vehicle efficiency standards; and

Each Supervisor  
November 6, 2008  
Page 7

- Promote alternative fuels.

#### Green Purchasing

- Promote Styrofoam/plastic bag ban; and
- Promote recycled content purchases.

These existing policies will be incorporated into separate climate change sections of the Updated State and Federal Legislative Agendas. Future State and Federal Updates will contain separate sections on the content and status of climate change legislation.

WTF:GK  
MAL:er

#### Attachments

c: Executive Officer, Board of Supervisors  
County Counsel

**CURRENT FEDERAL AND STATE POLICIES AFFECTING CLIMATE CHANGE**

**Federal Policies**

**Air, Water and Resources**

- Support proposals which provide funding or tax credits for projects to improve air quality, or to promote the use of sustainable building practices that reduce resource consumption, energy consumption and release of pollutants and wastes, such as through the use of solar energy and water reclamation.
- Support proposals which improve the reliability, quality, and security of water supplies for the County.
- Support proposals which provide funding to states and local governments for compliance with regulations to reduce emissions from mobile and fixed sources through efforts such as the conversion of vehicle fleets to alternative fuels.

**Surface Transportation**

- Support proposals to increase funding for the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAG) program which funds transportation projects that lower emissions to assist states in meeting Federal air quality standards, and targets a greater share of CMAG funds to areas with the worst air quality.

**Water Quality and Reliability**

- Support funding for the improvement of water quality and reliability, including grants for projects that would expand the use of recycled water, and for the protection of water supplies against terrorist acts.

**Utilities and Energy**

- Support funding which would assist local governments in reducing energy consumption, shifting energy usage to non-peak hours, promoting energy efficiency, using renewable resources, and developing local energy strategies.

**State Policies**

**Environment, Natural Resources and Recreation**

- Support funding to assist local government to purchase and/or convert vehicle fleets to alternative fuels to improve air quality.
- Support funding to assist local government compliance with existing and pending regulations to reduce emissions from both mobile and fixed sources.
- Support measures to develop and increase the availability and use of alternative fuels, and retrofit of existing generators and fleets.



- Oppose cuts in assistance to local government fuel emission reduction programs.
- Support measures that promote the development of cleaner burning fuels and other feasible technologies that help meet Federal and State air quality standards.
- Support measures that allow for innovation and local flexibility in developing, maintaining, and expanding cost-effective programs that increase vehicle ridership.
- Support legislation that provides increased funding for the reduction of particulate matter emissions from on-road diesel vehicles and other diesel-powered equipment such as backhoes, forklifts, air compressors, and large portable emergency generators, independent of nitrous oxide emissions.
- Support proposals that provide authority to local and regional agencies to reduce locomotive, rail yard, port, and mobile source emissions.
- Support funding to maintain clean beaches and improve the water quality of coastal waters, estuaries, bays and near shore waters.

#### Environmental Protection and Open Space

- Support increased funding for environmental protection programs and capital projects, including resource, open space, and shoreline protection, as well as Santa Monica Bay and beach restoration.
- Support establishment of a Statewide endowment fund to protect, restore and maintain natural resource areas such as mountains, forests, beaches, park natural areas, preserves, wildlife/wildflower sanctuaries, greenways, riparian corridors, trails and other natural environments containing ecological, geological, habitat, cultural, recreational and scenic value.
- Support legislation to promote environmentally friendly programs that address reasonable protection of resources such as pesticide use, care of trees, ecological systems and open space, and use of gray and reclaimed water.
- Support measures which promote the preservation and restoration of Los Angeles County mountain, bay, watershed, river and wetland areas.

#### Recycling and Waste Reduction

- Support increased flexibility for local agencies to meet the waste reduction goals of the State Integrated Waste Management Act.
- Support legislation which promotes the development of alternatives to landfills such as conversion technologies, that protects public health and safety and the environment; establishes a viable permitting process for these alternatives based

on performance standards rather than prescriptive definitions; and provides full diversion credit for these alternatives under the California Integrated Waste Management Act.

- Oppose legislation to eliminate diversion credits for the use of green waste as alternative daily cover.
- Support legislation that would assist local governments in developing and enhancing source reduction and recycling initiatives.

#### Watershed Management and Flood Control

- Support funding for demonstration grants for projects that link watershed management, environmental restoration, recreation, open space and beach improvements.
- Support proposals which promote environmentally-friendly flood control improvements and projects, and do not diminish the performance of flood control systems.
- Support legislation to allow counties, flood control districts, and other public agencies to implement storm water fees, upon voter approval and/or consistent with the requirements of Proposition 218, to adequately fund clean water programs. (Board actions of 9/13/05 and 8/7/07)
- Support legislation funding the planning, construction, operation, and maintenance of watershed or multi-use projects including integrated water resource projects.

#### Water Supply

- Support funding for counties and other local agencies to treat groundwater for the removal of arsenic to meet United States Environmental Protection Agency and California Department of Health Services standards, and funding to implement the most aggressive level of carcinogen removal from Los Angeles County Water Works District drinking water.
- Support legislation to improve the reliability of water imported into Los Angeles County.
- Support legislation to encourage water conservation and increase the efficiency of water use.
- Support State legislation that is directed at increasing the use of recycled water within Los Angeles County.
- Support legislation which promotes market development and manufacturer stewardship of products made of alternatives to polystyrene.

- Support legislation to: repeal the prohibition on any public agency, including local governments, from imposing a fee on plastic carryout bags at supermarkets and retail stores; and implement a statewide fee on plastic carryout bags, with the provision that funds raised would be directed to local governments on a per-capita basis for litter prevention and source reduction efforts; or, established statewide benchmarks to reduce the consumption of plastic carryout bags and increase at-store recycling of plastic bags.
- Support funding for a grant program to encourage electric and solar retrofitting of public buildings.
- Support proposals to assist low-income and elderly households with energy assistance, such as payment subsidies, conservation education, weatherization, and energy efficiency improvements.

**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE**  
**FINAL STATUS OF CLIMATE CHANGE BILLS OF INTEREST TO THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**  
**2007-08 LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS**

These are bills we have pursued in Sacramento pursuant to Board actions or as reported in bill policy memoranda.

<u>BILL</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
AB 820	Karnette	Support (Board Action: 5/22/07)	Would prohibit, starting January 1, 2009, all State facilities from selling, possessing or distributing expanded polystyrene (EPS) food containers, with the following conditions: 1) applies to campus facilities on the University of California only if the UC Regents approve the ban; and 2) applies to facilities of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Department of Mental Health, unless those departments' respective directors determine use of expanded polystyrene food containers is the only alternative that would not present a danger to person in their facilities.	Died in Assembly
AB 822	Levine	No Position	NOW: Was amended to require a multifamily dwelling owner, on and after July 1, 2009, to arrange for recycling services that are appropriate for the multifamily dwelling, consistent with State or local law or requirements, including a local ordinance or agreement applicable to the collection, handling, or recycling of solid waste.	Died in Senate
		Support (State Update: 6/11/07)	PREVIOUSLY: Would have required the State Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in consultation with the California Urban Forestry Council, to award the \$90 million from Proposition 84 for grants to public and non-profit organizations for urban greening. The State Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, in consultation with the California Urban Forestry Council, would have overseen urban greening planning, set priorities and policy direction, and provided technical assistance, program evaluation and funding.	

<u>BILL</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
AB 832	Bass	No Position	NOW: Was amended to address a financial assistance program to be administered by the California Film Commission for the production of qualified motion pictures and commercials.	Died in Assembly
		Support (State Update: 6/11/07)	PREVIOUSLY: Would have specified the purposes for expending \$90 million in Proposition 84 funds for an urban greening program. Projects that addressed workforce infrastructure needs within low-income communities and municipal infrastructure improvements would have been eligible. Priority would have been given to projects that address workforce infrastructure needs in low-income communities and collaborative proposals that result in energy and water savings.	
AB 904	Feuer	Support (Board Action: 6/5/07)	Would enact the Plastic and Marine Debris Reduction Act which would phase out the use of food packaging that cannot be recycled or composted in communities where it is distributed.	Died in Senate
AB 938	Calderon	No Position	NOW: Was amended to state legislative intent to remedy pollution from urban runoff, stormwater, and other forms of runoff.	Died in Senate
		Support if Amended to include flood control districts as eligible entities to convene watershed water quality committees and impose user-based or regulatory fees for stormwater facilities (State Update: 2/12/08)	PREVIOUSLY: Would have authorized counties (and cities if a county does not act) to convene watershed water quality committees composed of representatives from the regional water quality control board (RWQCB), resources agencies, water agencies, sanitation districts, environmental groups, landowners, business, industry, and agricultural interests to develop and facilitate cooperation in achieving local water quality solutions. The committee would have been required to prepare work plans that lead to the development of watershed water quality management plans. Each RWQCB would have had 60 days to review and act on these work plans. If an RWQCB approves a work plan, the committee would have had three years to prepare a watershed water quality management plan for submission to the RWQCB.	
AB 1470	Huffman	Support (Board Action: 6/19/07)	Would enact the Solar Water Heating and Efficiency Act of 2007, which would establish a new gas utility surcharge to fund a 10-year, \$250 million program to subsidize the installation of solar hot water heaters to offset the need for natural gas. The bill would exempt customers participating in the California Alternate Rates for Energy or Family Electric Rate Assistance programs from the surcharge.	Chapter 536 of 2007

<u>BILL</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
AB 1481	De La Torre, Krekorian	Support (State Update: 9/7/07)	<p>NOW: Still does the same but was amended to further clarify the requirements for the general permit.</p> <p>PREVIOUSLY: Still did the same but was amended to fulfill the County's request to clarify that the general permit would apply to any irrigation uses for which the State Department of Public Health has or will set recycling criteria. However, the amendment also added new language that the general permit shall include language that provides for the modification of the terms and conditions of the general permit if a regulatory or statutory change occurs that affects the application of the general permit or if there is substantial evidence that the use of the recycled water may pose a threat to water quality or beneficial uses.</p> <p>INITIALLY: Would have required the State Water Resources Control Board (WRCB), on or before July 31, 2009, to establish general discharge permits for landscape irrigation projects utilizing recycled water for which the State Department of Public Health has set recycling criteria, and would authorize the WRCB to establish a reasonable schedule of fees to reimburse the WRCB for the costs it incurs in adopting and administering the general permit. The bill would have also required the WRCB to designate an ombudsperson to coordinate and facilitate communication on recycled water, and on the issuance of specified water reclamation requirements, and to assist in the implementation of the general permit program established by the bill.</p>	Chapter 535 of 2007
AB 1602	Núñez	Support (State Update: 6/11/07)	<p>Would establish the Sustainable Communities and Urban Greening Grant Program in the State Resources Agency and allocate \$90 million in Proposition 84 funds for urban greening projects via grants to local public agencies and non-profit organizations for the purpose of improving the sustainability and livability of communities through the development of green infrastructure that provides multiple benefits, including improved air and water quality, energy and water conservation, climate change mitigation, recreational, and other community benefits.</p>	Died in Senate

<u>BILL</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
AB 2058	Levine, Brownley, Davis	Co-sponsor	Would: 1) prohibit a store from providing plastic carryout bags to customers unless it can demonstrate to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) a 70 percent reduction of the plastic bags it dispensed in 2007 by December 31, 2010; 2) require a store that does not meet the 70 percent diversion rate to charge a 25-cent per bag fee on plastic bags effective July 1, 2011; 3) allow stores to retain revenues derived from the plastic and paper bag fees and require the fees to be used to implement plastic carryout bag recycling, cleanup, and waste reduction programs; 4) delete existing law which prohibits local governments from imposing a plastic carryout bag fee on stores; 5) remove the sunset clause in existing law related to the existing at-store recycling program; and 6) provide funding for CIWMB administrative oversight .	Died in Senate
AB 2270	Laird, Feuer	Support (State Update: 4/15/08)	Would: 1) require the State Department of Water Resources (DWR) to update the targets for utilizing recycled water Statewide every five years; 2) reduce the frequency of reporting recycled water use by agencies from quarterly to annually; and 3) authorize any local agency that maintains a community sewer system to take action to control residential salinity introduced into the waste water system, including discharge from water softeners, to protect the water quality of the State, if DWR or a regional water quality control board makes a finding that the control of residential salinity will contribute to achievement of water quality objectives.	Vetoed
AB 2829	Davis	County-sponsored	Would require: 1) the printing of a second environmental awareness statement on non-biodegradable plastic carryout bags; 2) the removal of the prohibition on local governments' authority to impose fees for use of plastic carryout bags; and 3) the implementation of a statewide fee on plastic carryout bags, directing the revenues raised by that charge to local governments, on a per capita basis, to fund litter prevention programs and source reduction efforts. Note: An agreement was reached to include County-sponsored provisions above in AB 2058 (Levine).	Died in Assembly
SB 375	Steinberg	Support (State Update: 3/28/08)	Would implement the land use portion of County-supported AB 32 (Pavley and Nunez), the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, and make numerous changes with respect to regional transportation and land use planning with the overall goal of reducing transportation sector greenhouse gas emissions in California. Key provisions require the larger regional transportation agencies, such as the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), to limit greenhouse gas emissions by developing more sophisticated transportation planning as part of their regional plans for creating a "sustainable communities strategy".	Chapter 728 of 2008

<u>BILL</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
SB 732	Steinberg	Support (State Update: 6/11/07)	Would create the Strategic Growth Council to: 1) recommend policies and investment strategies to the Governor, Legislature, and appropriate State agencies to encourage the development of sustainable communities; 2) provide, fund, and distribute data and information to local governments and regional agencies that will assist in developing and planning sustainable communities; and 3) manage and award Proposition 84 funds to local governments and regional agencies for planning grants and planning incentives and urban greening projects. Would appropriate \$500,000 in Proposition 84 bond funds for purposes of the bill.	Chapter 729 of 2008
SCA 12	Torlakson	No Position	NOW: Was amended to authorize the Legislature to obtain moneys for the purposes of the State Lottery through the sale of future revenues of the State Lottery and rights to receive those revenues to an entity authorized by the Legislature to issue debt obligations for the purpose of funding that purchase.	Chapter 143 of 2008
		Support (Board Action: 8/7/07)	PREVIOUSLY: Would have provided additional resources for local governments to fund stormwater and urban runoff management programs by exempting new or increased stormwater and urban runoff management fees or charges from the California Constitution's voter approval requirements for property-related fees and charges.	